We have too many \$15 and \$18 Suits. Many of these were bought very low and on others we are overstocked. These and a number of \$20 Suits we now place at

CHOICE.

These are in nice plain Cassimeres, black and fancy Cheviots, black Clay Worsteds, etc., in Single and Doublebreasted Sacks and Cutaway Frocks.

ORIGINAL EAGLE

5 and 7 West Washington St.

Chicago & St. Louis ROUTE.

WORLD'S FAIR ROUTE CHICAGO.

\$8-ROUND TRIP-\$8 All trains stop at Midway Plaisance, Hyde Park, Thirty-ninth street and Twenty-second street. 5 TRAINS Daily between INDIANAPOLIS and CHICAGO To Chicago, |No. *1 | No. *17 | No. *3 | No. *7 | No. *5 Lv. Ind polis 10.45am 11.50am 4.00pm 11.30pm 12.45am Ar. Chicago. 4.35pm 5.15pm 9.50pm 6.55am 7.30am RETURNING.

No.*18|No. *8 |No.*10|No.*12|No. *4 Lv. Chicago. 8.25am 1.30pm 8.10pm 9.15pm 11.30pm Ar. Ind'polis 2.35pm 7.15pm 2.25am 3.40am 6.00am Additional trains: No. 9 leaves Indianapolis at 7:10 a. m., for Lafayette. DINING CARS on Nos. 1 and 18.

LOCAL INDIANAPOLIS PARLOR CARS on Nos. 1 & 18 LOCAL INDIANAPOLIS SLEEPERS on Nos. 5 and 4. All day trains have parlor cars, and night trains have standard and compartment buffet sleepers and reclining-chair cars. 6 TRAINS Daily between INDIANAPOLIS & CINCINNATI As follows: Leave Indianapolis at *2:45 a. m., *4:00 a. m., *6:20 a. m., 10:55 a. m., *2:50 p. m., *7:20 p. m. GREENSBURG accommodation 4:20

7:20 p. m. GREENSBURG accommodation 4:20 p. m.

3 TRAINS for ST. LOUIS, leave at *7:30 a. m., *11:50 a. m., *11:20 p. m. For TERRE BAUTE and MATTOON, 5:20 p. m.

4 TRAINS for CLEVELAND, BUFFALO, NEW YOFK and BOSTON, leave at *4:15 a. m., 9:25 a. m., *3:00 p. m., *7:25 p. m.; for MUNCIE and BENTON HARBOR at 6:00 a. m., 11:55 a. m.

3 TRAINS for BLOOMINGTON and PEORIA, leave for Peoria at *7:15 a. m., 11:55 a. m., *11:25 p.

10.: for CHAMPAIGN at 5:10 p. m.

2 TRAINS for SPRINGFIELD, DAYTON and COLUMBUS, O., leave at *3:50 a. m., and 3:00 p. m. BUS, O., leave at '3:50 a. m. and 3:00 p. m.

TRAINS TO CINCINNATI, VIA

C., H. & D. LEAVING INDIANAPOLIS

*2:30 a m., *3:45 a. m., *6:10 a m., *10:50 a. m., †2:54 p. m., *4:05 p. m. Connersville Accommodation, 5:45. *Daily. †Daily except Sunday.

City ticket offices, corner Illinois street and Kentucky avenue, 184 South Illinois street and Union Station. H. J. RHEIN, General Agent.

L., N. A. & C. R'Y.

THE BEST -AND-Short Line

WORLD'S FAIR

Excursion tickets are good returning until Nov. 5. DINING AND PARLOR CARS ON DAY TRAINS.
PULLMAN SLEEPERS ON NIGHT TRAINS. Trains leave for Chicago at *2:05 a. m., *11:40 a. m., †4:20 p. m., *11:20 p. m. Trains arrive from Chicago at *2:20 a. m., *6 a. m., †2:45 p. m., *3:55 p. m. Local Sleeper leaves for Chicago at *11:20 p. m. Local Sleeper leaves Chicago at *11:50 p. m.; arrives at Indianapolis at 6 a. m.
Ticket offices, 26 South Illinois street,
Union Station and Massachusetts avenue. Daily, †Daily, except Sunday.

LUMP & CRUSHED COKE

FOR SALE

Indianapolis Gas Co

TICKETS TO BE HAD AT 49 South Pennsylvania Street

\$100 May Bring Thousands

\$1,000 May Bring a Fortune A limited amount of the stock of the GOLD HILL MINING AND MILLING COMPANY is offered Application for any number of shares will be re-Application for any number of shares will be received until the limited amount is disposed of, when an advance will be made to 50 cents and later to \$1.

Remit currency by express. Make checks and drafts, postal orders payable to JOSEPH M. WULFF, Treasurer. Correspondence invited. Responsible agents wanted for the sale of first-class mining stocks. Address, JOSEPH M. WULFF, Treasurer, 29 Broadway, New York.

The Indianapolis Warehouse Co WAREHOUSEMEN, FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

Money advanced on consignments. Registerd receipts given. Nos. 265 to 273 SOUTH PENNSYL. VANIA STREET. Telephone 1343.

THE THOMAS HOTELS Portland granite, brick and steel. The stairs and hallways are ornamented with marble. The rooms are finished in polished oak. These buildings are erected in such a way as to be practically fire-proof, and furnished with all modern conveniences suitable for a first-class modern hotel. Rooms-\$1.50 and up-Opposite grand entrance to World's Fair, JOHN S. THOMAS, Proprietor. JOHN S. SHIELDS, Manager.

Sunday Journal, by mail, \$2 a Year

ASK YOUR GROCER FOR

ACME MILLS, West Washington street.

Fair and warm.

When you see them you'll say they're 75c and \$1 Caps. But our price is 47c. They are in Light Cassimeres and Cheviots.

A great sale on Straw Hats, especially on the "Borneo," "Eulalia" and "Snikpoh."

Our \$2.50 sale of MEN'S PANTS continues. \$3.50 and \$4 goods in this sale are put at \$2.50. Also, some \$5 and \$6 goods, which are not in fashionable patterns.

An English writer says he doesn't know which he most dislikes-

> "The Man who does'nt Smoke, Or the Woman who Does."

Smoking properly indulged is a good, manly habit. Whether the effect of smoking is healthful, pleasant and cheerful—clearing away

"Thick-coming fancies"—

depends on the quality of the tobacco. A first-class cigar is undoubtedly a sweet boon, a soother of the spirit, a pleasant stimulant to the imagination and memory. Such a Cigar is

CUBANOLA

The BEST FIVE-CENT CIGAR ever sold in Indiana.

THE GREAT NORTHWEST HOTEL, 68TH STREET AND MADISON AVE., CHICAGO, now open for guests. Twelve dollars pays for ten days' lodging. Excellent restaurant. Three blocks from the World's Fair Grounds.

E. J. FOSTER, Agent,

SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS. Fracture Splints, Special Trusses, Crutches, Elastic Hosiery, Deformity Braces and Surgical Appliances of every kind. The largest stock of ARTIFICIAL EYES in the State. WM. H. ARMSTRONG & CO 77 South Illinois Street

ASK YOUR GROCER FOR PRINCESS FLOUR.

THE STUDENTS ARE ANGRY

Discharge of Arnold Tompkins from the State Normal May Cause Trouble.

The Professor Has an Enthusiastic Backing Among the Students, but Doesn't "Stand In" with the Trustees or Faculty.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. TERRE HAUTE, Ind., June 8 .- Between two hundred and three hundred students went to the courthouse this evening to hold a meeting, but leaders in the Tompkins movement advised them to disperse, It was said that a meeting would be held in the morning. There is no doubt that several hundred students are in favor of leaving the school. The board of trustees is determined to stand by its action even

if the thousand students here leave the

It took the board but a few minutes this afternoon to remove Professor Tompkins. About 3 o'clock a committee of fifteen students asked permission to be heard by the board. They presented a petition, signed by four hundred students, asking the board to give its reasons for calling for the resignasion of Prefessor Tompkins. They were given to understand, in a very pointed way, that the board did not feel called on to do so, but that in a statement addressed to the public the information would be found. When the committee was with the board the corridors about the entrance were crowded with students. There has been intense excitement throughout the day and the school work has been practically useless. There is talk of both the senior and junior classes, at least, withdrawing from the This morning Professor Tompkins was again cheered when he came into the assembly room for devotional exercises, and the cheers were repeated in his class room. He claims that he has endeavored to stop these demonstrations, but cannot. He has a remarkable influence with the students. The following official statement of the board was issued after its meeting

The trustees of the State Normal School deem it proper, under the existing circumstances, to make the following statement to the public: Three years ago, in June, 1890, Professor Arnold Tompkins was elected to membership in the fac-ulty on the recommendation of President Parsons. At the end of the school year, June, 1891, the president stated to the trustees that Prof. Tompkins had an application to take the presidency of a school at Fort Wayne, but that he would remain in the Normal faculty if the board advance his salary to \$2,000. The declined to make this advance, but did raise his salary to \$1,600, along with some other members of the faculty. Some months later Professor Tomkins's wife applied to the president of the school for a position in the faculty. The president told her plainly and courteously that he could not recommend her to the trustees for a position. Soon after rumors came to the president from many sources to the effect that Professor Tompkins was severely criticising the board's selection of teachers, and making disparaging remarks about the work of the pepartments of the school; also, that he had taken an unfriendly attitude towards the administration, and was criticising in an unwarranted manner the management of the schools. The president called Professor Tompkine's attention to these rumors, stating that if the things reported were true, they should be dis-continued. Professor Tompkins denied any improper action and demanded an investigation by the board. An entire forenoon was given to an investigation of these rumers, Professor Tompkins being present. The investigation proved that the reports were substantially true, but the trustees, feeling that possibly they resulted from indiscretion, rather than wrong intentions, as he assured them, and wishing to give Professor Tompkins an opportunity to retrieve himself. communicated to him their disapproval of his conduct and expressed the desire that he might in the future co-operate heartily with the trustees, president and other hers of the faculty in their efforts to promote the interests of the school. President

Parsons strongly urged that he be given this op-

we regret to say that well-founded reports of

his subsequent conduct in the institution and

out did not justify our expectation and it became

evident to the board several months ago that the withdrawal of Professor Tompkins from the

institution at the end of this school year would be necessary. On last Friday it was decided by

the board, after the most careful deliberation,

that the test interests of the school required that

tion would be received and accepted, to take offeet at the end of the school year, June 30. The contracts are made with all the teachers for one year, and his term would have expired at that time. The board's object was to shield him from the embarrassment of a public dismissal; give him reasonable opportunity to secure a position for next year and avoid any disturbing agitation in the school for the remainder of the year. The course of action pursued by him since this notice was sent last Friday makes it entirely clear to us that his immediate withdrawal from the institution is necessary. Accordingly, the board has given him formal notice that his connection with the institution has this day ceased, and a check for \$180 has been sent to him in payment of his salary for the month ending June 30. We trust that this will end the matter, but if it does not we will take such other steps as may be necessary to secure proper respect for the legally-constituted authorities of the institution. Respectfully submitted. MURRAY BRIGGS,

B. F. SPANN, W. H. ARMSTRONG,

I. H. C. ROYSE,

54 COMMERCIAL CLUB, INDIANAPOLIS.

The people of Terre Haute have great confidence in President Parsons. They believe he must be right. They know what he has done for the school, and they are proud that a Terre Haute boy should have done so much to make this State institution the great success it is. He was one of the class with which the school started twenty years ago, a class of twenty, and has been in the school, as student and teacher, ever since, except two years he taught at Indianapolis. From all accounts Professor Tompkins, whose reqested resignation has caused the present excitement, is a brilliant man, strongly qualified for his work, but, perhaps, too honest to always leave unsaid things that got him disliked in the faculty. It would, perhaps, be difficult to fix on him the responsibility for the demonstrations on the pire, and at once championed his cause in a flattering manner, as opposed to the stand taken by President Parsons.

ALIENS CAN'T INHERIT.

Important Decision of Judge Tipton on the Disposal of Estates.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. BLOOMINGTON, Ill., June 8,-Judge Tip ton, of the Circuit Court here, to-day rendered a decision pertaining to the "alien" law which recently became a law in this State, Mark Tully, deceased, left a large estate here and a wife, but no children. He was a native of Ireland and his brothers and sisters, subjects of Queen Victoria. have children here who, under former statutes of this State, would inherit onehalf of Tully's estate, the other half going to Tully's widow. Judge Tipton decided that the alien law, which prohibits aliens from buying and owning land in Illinois. repealed all former statutes on the subject and left the common law in force, and that neither aliens nor descendents of aliens. born in foreign countries, can take by inheritance, consequently Mrs. Tully takes the entire estate and the alien brothers and eisters and their descendants get no portion of it. This decision shows the importance to seize a portion of the donation made to of aliens becoming naturalized when they can, so that their property may descend to their heirs, otherwise it would escheat to | ing of the appropriation. By its terms, the the State.

GENERAL WEATHER BULLETIN.

Forecast for To-Day. Washington, June 8 .- For Indiana and Illinois-Fair, except probably showers north; southwesterly winds.

For Ohio-Fair, except probably showers near the lake in the afternoon or evening; winds shifting to southwest. Local Weather Report

Time. | Bar. | Ther. | R. H. | Wind. | Weather. | Prec.

INDIANAPOLIS, June 8.

Maximum temperature, 81; minimum temperature, 54. The following is a comparative statement of the temperature and precipitation for June 8, 1893: Mean.... Departure from normal...... -2
Excess or deficiency since June 1
Excess or deficiency since Jan. b -417

C. F. R. WAPPENHANS, Local Forecast Official

7 A. M. 30.26 65 54 S'east. Clear. 7 P. M. 30.06 76 51 S'east. Clear.

Columbian Liberty Bell Not Cast. TROY, N. Y., June 8.-The casting of the Columbian liberty bell, which was to take place this afternoon in this city, has been indefinitely postponed, owing to an accident early this morning. While the workmen were letting the mold down into the pit so as to cover the core, which had already been placed in position, the mold fell and broke off the edges of the core, rendering it untit for use in casting a perfect bell.

You Who Lead Sedentary Lives Will find great relief from the constipation Professor Tompkins should be relieved at the end by taking Simmons Liver Regulator. It is of the year. He received this notice in the form of a simple, vegetable compound, sure to rea private letter. which stated that his resigna- | lieve you, and can do no injury.

MUST BE CLOSED ON SUNDAYS

Injunction Issued by the Federal Court Against the World's Fair Officials.

Three Opinions Read, Judges Woods and Jenk ins Raling that Jackson Park Could Not Be Opened and Judge Grosscup Dissenting.

Two Hundred Thousand People at the Grounds Yesterday to See Eulalia.

Eleven Hours Spent by the Princess in Sight-Seeing and Giving Receptions-Fireworks and an Electrical Display in Her Honor.

VICTORY FOR THE CLOSERS. World's Fair Officials Restrained from Open-

ing the Gates on Sundays. CHICAGO, June 8,-Judges Woods and Jenkins, of the federal bench, ordered today that an injunction issued restraining the officials of the world's fair from opening the gates of Jackson Park on Sunday. Judge Grosscup dissented, and in his finding recommended that the injunction be not granted. For the first time probably in the history of United States district courts, a bench of three judges failed to arrive at a majority finding, each of the two judges who granted the injunction taking action on widely diverging grounds and the dissenting judge differing radically

Prominent lawyers and citizens interest-

ed on both sides of the question crowded the federal courtroom to-day when Judges Woods, Jenkins and Grosscup filed slowly in and seated themselves upon the bench. Judge Woods spoke first, and said that the court would pass upon the motion for an injunction made by the United States against the World's Columbian Exposition Company to compelit to close the gates on Sunday. He announced that he and his associates entertained different views on certain important points, and that each judge would formulate his ideas in an individual opinion. The jurist then read his own opinion, in which he concluded that Jackson Park was lawfully devoted for exposition purposes, and that the injunction should be grated as prayed for. He found that the exposition had been, in fact, turned over to the control of the federal government by the local corporation, and this control was, therefore, absolute as the control of the federal building in which he was speaking. He held that the Sunday closing condition and the souvenir-coin grant did not constitute a contract, and the Sunday rule, baving once been passed by the directory and approved by the national commission, the directory had no authority to reconsider it. He held that Congress had a perfect right to withhold that portion of the souvenir coins which it retained, and that the people had no right of entry into the park because they had handed the governance of the entry over to the federal authority when they voted the issue of \$5,000,000 bonds for the purpose of the exposition. He also held that Congress did not limit the amount of money to be expended on the fair, but that the local corporation was liable for every dollar of it. He found that because the exposition had been tendered to and accepted by the government, therefore the government had a standing in equity. So far as the case before Judge Stein is con-cerned, he held that it was no bar to the proceedings, because "it is inadmissible to eay that the government must, in comity, yield to the State court to take such control as would cover even the existence of the enterprise."

VIEWS OF JUDGE JENKINS. Judge Jenkins, after reciting in his opinion all the early history of the fair and the legislation affecting it, took the ground that the government had only a qualified possession of the exposition, but said the case did not hinge on that question. He They learned of what was about to transnot a question of creed or religious belief, but a matter of scientific research, that man required one day in the week for rest, and that this has been recognized by the United States almost ever since their formation. He claimed that the resolution of the directory to pay back the money received out of the souvenir appropriation was no tender at all, and denied that the State court had any right, whatever, to take jurisdiction of the case brought for an injunction to compel the directory to open the fair on Sundays. He concluded by recommending that the injunction should

> Judge Grossoup said that the commissioners had jurisdiction over the exhibits, the awarding of prizes and they also had a right to modify, but not to make rules. In his opinion, the commissioners had a sort of supervisional power over rules made by the directors. He said he did not look upon the \$5,000,000 or any donation as a gift, but as a contract between the United States and the local corporation. He said that if the commissioners had charge of the exposition as claimed, it was the first instance which he had ever known of the donor making himself a donation. In his opinion the national government gave the money to the exposition for the porpose of protecting its national honor, and that, in his epinion, it was a contract made for the simple purpose of protecting its national honor. By the act of March, 1893, the government decided the exposition and the act could be construed only as an unjustifiable withholdcorporation was under no obligation to carry out its provisions. The judge did not believe that the corporation was to be held to have accepted the contract by its acceptance of the money. It did not know of the construction which was put upon the act and was not in a position to make an election. The plea of estoppel could not be maintained when the party who brought the piea was responsible for the acts that led up to the making of the plea. On these grounds he disagreed from the conclusions of the other judges.

Before the court rose Attorney Walker, addressing the judges, said that the defendant corporation desired to appeal from the decree. He asked that the court accept a bond to operate as a supersedeas, the appeal to be heard in the Appellate Court. There was danger of a conflict of jurisdiction between the State and federal courts, and this was all the more reason that an appeal should be granted. Tomorrow morning, at 9:30, was set as the hour for hearing Mr. Walker on his motion. WHAT THE OFFICIALS SAY.

The following are expressions by officials of the exposition after the decision became known: President Higinbotham said: "! have just heard of the decision, and I would prefer to say nothing until I learn the exact grounds on which the decision was

"There is nothing for me to say." said Director-general Davis, who was visibly affected by the announcement. "Certainly we shall keep within the law, and if that is the law, the fair will be closed on Sunday. I have always been in favor of an open Sunday, but did not base my opinion on legal authority. Therefore, I think is best not to say anything about the decision at present."

President Palmer, of the national com-mission, said: "I don't think there is any-thing to be said now. No doubt the Sunday openers will appeal. I cannot say that | from London.

I have any advice to give. I have not had time to think about the matter and I admit the decision is a surprise."

Vice President De Young, of the national commission, said: "The opinion is a surprise to me. The government could make no law affecting Sunday closing in the State of Illinois, and in recognition of that fact made a contract prohibiting opening on Sunday, contingent upon a money loan. They broke their part of the contract, and it is a common rule of business that when a member of a contract breaks his part of it the other member has a right to do likewise. I do not see how the court could wise. I do not see how the court could have held otherwise."

Judge Massey, chairman of the judi-clary committee of the national commis-sion, and who made a strong fight in favor sion, and who made a strong fight in favor of closing the gates on Sunday, said: "It would not be proper for me to comment upon the decision. The law must stand, and it does no good to talk about it. That the decision is in line with what I have thought I do not deny, but further than that I can say nothing."

"The United States cannot get jurisdiction by contract in police matters," was the very reluctant remark of John N. Jewett, an eminent attorney. "The United States seeks to exert police power in this instance,

seeks to exert police power in this instance, and the only way it can exert that power is by the idividual cession of the State. In the matter of closing the gates of the fair this police function must be exercised, but the State is the sole grantor of that power, and it is not conferred by contract or any other way than by cession.

Rev. R. V. Hunter Is Pleased. The Journal last night received the following dispatch from Terre Haute: Praise God and the United States courts. Law and morality are in force.

EULALIA AT THE FAIR.

The Spanish Princess Spends an Afternoon

and Evening at Jackson Park. CHICAGO, June 8 .- Princess day at the Columbian exposition will always be remembered as a great international event. The reception of the Infants of Spain and Prince Antonio was cordial, decorous and deferential, but not demonstrative. Tens of thousands of women came to see the Princess, and they saw her. There was a great multitude of people within the gates, and only complimentary expressions were heard regarding the appearance of the Princess Eulalia. When the fireworks and illuminations at night had ceased, more people had passed through the turnstiles than on any day since the fair opened. It we. Spain's day as well as Infanta's day in Jackson Park. There was queen's weather all day, and the thermometer did not get high enough to be uncomfortable.

The carriages bearing the Infanta and the party accompanying her arrived at the west entrance of the Midway Plaisance shortly before 11 o'clock. In the first carriage were Princess Eulalia, her royal consort, Prince Antonio and Mayor Carter H. Harrison. The carriage was drawn by four chestnut sorrel horses, the same which drew President Cleveland to and from the fair on the opening day. The harness was silver mounted. A liveried coachman held the reins, and a liveried footman sat by his side. In the second carriage there were the Duke of Tamames, Marquise Marco-Hermesa, Commander Davis and Don P. Jovar. In the third carriage Don Juno Vangas, Mrs. Davis and Miss Davis. A mounted platoon of park police preceded the carriages, and the Chicago Hussars acted as escort. As the procession entered the Plaisance a mighty cheer went up from thousands of throats that fairly made the building tremble, while the bands in the pavilions with one accord began to play. As the royal party and the escort entered the Plaisance they were met by the joint committee on ceremonies. The procession then started down Midway Plaisance the cadets of the Michigan Military Academy closing up the rear. There were strange sights along the Midway. The savages of the Dahomeyan village, the barbarians from the Chinese theater, from the streets in Cairo and from the other quaint and queer deserts were all out to see the Princess and were attired in the fantastic costumes of their native lands. As the party moved along each of the different nationalities did homage to her Royal Highness after the manner of their country and at each group of heathens and barbarians the Princess was greeted by music that was quite as fantastic as the heathen and barbarians. The procession, after making several turns, pro-ceeded to the Administration Building, where the guests were escorted to President Palmer's reception room. The entire com-pany then repaired to the breakfast room, in Pavilion "C." When the royal party en-tered little flower girls preceded the Prin-cess, and paved her way with 25,000 pansies. A mandolin orchestra furnished the music during the breakfast, which lasted about

After breakfast the royal party left the building and were escorted to Mrs. Palmer's reception room in the Woman's Building. where they were received by the board of lady managers. After a short time the Princess signified a desire to see the Spanish display. The Princess was delighted with the exhibit. After leaving the Spanish department the party went to the Assembly Hall. Here the Infanta was presented to the board of lady managers and some invited guests, including the world's fair representatives from all parts of the world. The reception occupied about an hour, the royal guest having a pleasant word or two for each guest presented.

After the reception the party, instead of returning to the city as was the intention. obeyed the mandate of Carter Harrison, who, as "King of Chicago," commanded his gracious subject to remain on the grounds and witness the night illumination and breworks in ber honor. To this the Infanta graciously acquiesed and the programme was altered. A launch ride about the lagoons was proposed by President Palmer and in a few moments a special launch was in waiting at the Woman's Building landing. After the ride the Infants retired to the rooms of Mrs. Palmer, and after an hour's rest repaired with the members of her party to the private dining room of Col. Davis. Here an informal supper was served, after which the entire party assembled again in President Palmer's room, in the east side of the Administration Building, and viewed the magnificent fireworks and electrical display. The Infanta was cheered vociferously by the crowd who saw her about 9 o'clock. About 10 her picture was done in fire, and the crowd went wild and yelled and cheered for their royal guest. In response to the cheering the Infanta appeared at an open window, eaning upon the arm of President Palmer. and bowed and waved her handkerchief to the sea of faces below. The effect was magical and the voice of welcome that went up was caught and echoed by crowds in all parts of the grounds.

After the fireworks were over the Infanta departed for the city. Her carriage left the Administration Building shortly after 10. The crowds which surged on both sides were driven back by a company of guards, and at a hot pace the carriage containing the royal guest left the ground, followed by the cheers of the greatest crowd that has visited the fair since the grounds were opened. At least 200,000 were at the park during the afternoon and evening. The Infanta was enthusiastic in her praise of the fair and complimented the officials freely.

Killed Her Lover and Herself. GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., June 8 .- At the coroper's inquest to-day over the remains of William Gray and Miss Veizey, who were

found dead together yesterday, the latter having murdered her lover and then killed herself, a letter written by the dead woman was read. In it she explained that her reasons for committing the crime were his sedution of her and intended desertion. She also alleged that Gray had often stolen her wages as a domestic. Anna Hetherington, Gray's "good girl," testified that she went to his room Tuesday night to ascertain why he had broken an appointment with her. She put her hand on Gray's head as he lay in bed and saw a woman lying on the floor. She then hurried away, supposing both were drunk, and had said nothing to anyone.

Movements of Steamers. SOUTHAMPTON, June &-Arrived: Fueret Bismarck, from New York.

BALTIMORE, June 8,-Arrived: Michigan,

AGAIN

Unanimously Renominated for Governor by the Republicans of Ohio.

Lieutenant-Governor Harris and the Other State Officials Also Selected to Run Again by Yesterday's Enthusiastic Convention.

Spirited Speech by the Apostle of Protection on Questions of the Hour.

Democracy Charged with Causing the Financial Stringency by Failure to Indicate a Policy-Text of the Platform Adopted.

OHIO REPUBLICAN TICKET.

McKinley and Other State Officers Renom-

inated-Speech by the Governor. COLUMBUS, June 8,-The Republicans of Ohio in State convention to-day renominated all the present State officers, as fol-

The feature of the convention was Governor McKinley's acceptance speech. The protectionist was in magnificent form, and his utterances received the closest attention. In his address he virtually outlined a declaration of principles by which he may be judged as a candidate for the presidency. Circumstances seemed to conspire to make the occasion suspicious, A brilliant throng, including the Duke of Veragua and suite, and bevies of gailydressed ladies filled the galleries and boxes of the opera house, where the convention

After prayer by the Rev. N. H. Holmes, permanent Chairman Harry Daugherty was introduced and made a brief speech, thanking the delegates for the honor they had conferred on him. At this point the Duke of Veragua entered the hall and, amid applause, was given a seat of honor in a box near the stage. He was accompanied by the Duchess and others of his party. Their escort, Commander Dickins. was in full uniform. It was at this interesting juncture that the nomination of Mc-Kinley was made. Col. Robert Nevins, of Dayton, in an eloquent address, put his name before the convention and it was seconded by a dozen others. The nomination was by acclamation and went through with a rush, many of the delegates rising to their feet. A committee was at once sent to notify the Governor. In the interim Lieutenant-governor Harris was nominated. This was also by acclamation.

Governor McKinley's Speech. Governor McKinley's entrance was the signal for a terrific outburst of applause, which he acknowledged with characteristic modesty. Taking the platform he

Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Convention-I accept the nomination which you have unanimously tendered me, and I thank you for it. It is an honor to have it thus offered; it is a duty to accept it. I might justify myself in de-clining the bonor; I could not in declining the duty. The Lonors I have already had, with the one you have just bestowed, only increase my sense of obligation to the Republicans of Ohio and make their summons my pleasure and duty.

1 think I know the labor and responsibility which your action to-day imposes on me, and which I would, under ordinary circumstances, gladly avoid, but which, under existing couditions, and because of your unanimous call, I gratefully and with due appreciation assume. Republicanism will have a severe test in Ohio this year. This State is the coveted field of the opposition; they will center here; but with unity, harmony and courage our party will triumph over all. We do not wait for the enemy to form their line and challenge us to contest. We challenge them early upon every issue and upon every line of controversy, State or national, which divides us. One day we learn that the enemy wants to give us battle upon State affairs; then, upon national issues. We invite them be-fore the bar of public judgment for discussion upon both, and shall permit them to run away from neither. The Republican party has been in control of the executive and legislative deary, 1892, and is, therefore, accountable for legislation and administration since.

A brief review of the conduct of Ohio State affairs during the last eighteen menths was given then by the speaker, Turning from exclusively State matters, Governor McKinley said:

The national administration has done nothing thus far except to create in the minds of business men a deep distrust. The financial situation, which, for the most part, has prevaled since the 4th of March, has not been improved, nor has the financial stringency been relieved by anything the national administration has said or done. It has announced no policy, suggested no relief and given no sign of its disposition or ability to restore confidence, stop the outflow of gold to foreign countries and the contraction which has taken place at home. The one hun-dred millions of gold reserve which Mr. Cleve-land, in his first administration, set apart as a sacred fund to redeem the greenbacks, and which sum he dedicated to that purpose and no other, he has been the first, singularly enough, to encroach upon it—the first to let it drop below the hundred million line which he himself had established as the only line of safety. He announced in 1885 that this sum of \$100,000,000 was a trust fund for the redemption of the greenbacks of the government. Prior to that time it had been carried on the debt statement as any other cash balance in the treasury, availgovernment. Mr. Cleveland fixed that sum, below which the government should not go, and could not go in honor and good faith, thus erecting in the minds of the people the feeling that this was the danger line, and that to cross it meant financial dishonor and the violation of plighted faith. So, when he was compelled to cross it, as he has been several times since the 4th of March, is it to be wondered at that serious apprehension and insecurity everywhere prevail! Mr. Cleveland's course had justified the slarm. He put up the danger signal, and the country took note of it, and was naturally mistrustful and disturbed.

DEMOCRACY HAS CAUSED DISASTER. The Democratic victory of 1892 has not been able to bring the better times promised. It has not been able to maintain the good times which were enjoyed everywhere in this country on the day of the victory. Business failures have increased, banks have suspended, money is harder to borrow, and borrowers are compelled to pay higher interest for their loans than for many many years. Feverish uncertainty prevails in every financial and business circle. Labor and capital are in doubt about the future. This had been our condition for two months, and no change for the better is at this moment apparent. It may be said that the new administration is not responsible for the condition which is upon us. It is so asserted, and will be again, that this condition ought not to be chargeable to it, because the administration has done nothing to produce it and can do nothing to prevent it. I concede you, that if nothing can be done by the administration or Congress to relieve the situation, then the administration should not be held accountable; but is this true! If to-day the President should officially and authoritatively announce that there would be no change in the industrial legislation of the country, and that the financial situation would be met and solved upon that standard of financial honor and national good faith which has guided the Republican party since its installation to power in 1861, confidence would at once come back. Would it not! Does anybody doubt it! Security would displace alarm. Faith in the future-so indispensable to easy money and good times-would be restored, gold would stay at home, and money would go from its hiding place into the gr avenues to business, where it belongs. If it is true, as the administration boldly pro-

claims, that our Buancial distress is occasioned by the silver parchase law, which requires the government to buy 4,500,000 ounces of silver every month, and issue treasury notes therefor, then why does not the administration convene Congress and repeal that law! Mr. Cleveland valuey sought its repeal before his inauguration. but we have heard little from him in that direction since. With the Congress Democratic in both branches, elected by the same constituency which elected Mr. Cleveland, with undisputed anthority in him under the Constitution to convene Congress, he issues no call, and takes no steps to repeal that law which he believes is the